THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

PREPARING FOR FERRY'S SUCCESSOR

The Contest Likely To Be Between Orris 8 Ferry and Ex-Governor Hawley.

Hawley Declared Certain of

The Objections to Ferry-It is Charged That He is Secretly a Cincinnati Convert and Incapacitated for the Position by Illness.

NEW HAVEN, May 6, 1872. Looming up in the political horizon just now, on the eve of the re-assembling of the Legislature for the active and important duties of the session, are a baker's half dozen or more of disinterested, but aspiring statesmen, who are generally inclined to submit to the inconveniences of banishment to Washington for six years, if they can thereby succeed Senator Ferry, whose term expires with the present Congress. Already the politicians are training for the contest that is to be decided, in all probability, this week, and each one seems to be calculating how he can be on the winning side, and thus secure a fair share of the offices of the federal government that a Senator is supposed to always carry in his pockets.

While many, including a number who have been stereotype candidates almost ever since they made their first speeches at town meetings, in the halevon days of youth, are HUNGERING AND THIRSTING AFTER THE POSITION,

unfortunately for their aspirations only one can reach the coveted goal, and each one is living on hopes long deferred and sighing for some sudden change in the political kaleidoscope that will throw his brilliant corners to the light and exhibit to the admiration of his fellow politicians the prismatic beauties of his character as a statesman and a man. In every turn, however, of the kaleidoscope the political fortunes of ex-Governor Hawley or Senator Orris S. Ferry come to the surface, and lesser lights fall away to the bottom and rear, to await a more fitting season for the recognition of their merits and their claims upon the party, which in this State means simply the administration republicans; for, as far as I can ascertain,

IMBERAL REPUBLICANISM HAS NOT YET TAKEN ROOT in the "land of steady habits." Indeed, I have made diligent inquiry whether any portion of the old republican party is in favor of the Cincinnati oblique movement, and fail to learn that a dozen republicans who in the past had taken any prominent part in the State politics have declared for it. The Assembly, as you are aware, stands 130 re

publicans to 111 democrats, or nineteen republican majority: the Senate stands fifteen republicans to six democrats, or nine majority, so that the republicans on joint ballot have the splendid majority of twenty-eight. I am assured by a gentleman well posted in the sentiments of the newly-elected members that every one of the 146 republicans whose vote must be cast to elect a Senator in place of

posted in the sentiments of the newly-elected members that every one of the 146 republicans whose vote must be cast to elect a Senator in place of Ferry is a proclaimed administration man; so that it is quite certain the next Senator, whoever he may be, will be an out-and-out adherent of Grant and his administration.

It is safe to say that, as the Senatorial canvass now stands, the great and opening contest will be between Hawley and Ferry. The former, if one were to indge from the tone of the State press, is half a stretch ahead in the race, but I fear the press in this case may be a DECEPTIVE BRADWIFTER OF FURBLIC SENTIMENT. Governor Hawley, being a journalist of great ability and an able politician withal, naturally attracts to him the gentlemen of his own profession, who feel a pride at all times in seeing their merits and power acknowledged, and consequently it is not certain that the press beats in unison with the public pulse. It has been a custom in this State rarely deviated from to re-elect a Senator who has proved deserving of the trust reposed in him time and again until it has grown into a popular idea that it is wrong to change an oid and tried servant for a new and inexperienced one. This feeling has become a seated conviction with many who admire both Hawley and Ferry, and hence they are working upon the minds of their representatives in favor of the latter. The representatives are, no doubt, about equally divided for these gentlemen at the present time for the first choice, and it is difficult at this time to state positively any one who is likely to win. Before the party go into joint caucus, however, events may transpire to send one up and the other down. An old and well-known republican said to me yesterday, "I have been identified with the politics of the State for nearly twenty years, and think I know pretty well the drift of the popular current, but for the life of me I could not venture to predict whether Hawley or Ferry stand the best chance. My personal preferences are for Hawley; but

looks very suspicious, to say the least. I tell you, sir, no man can be elected Senator unless he is for Grant as well as his policy. The people in this State don't care anything about Schurz; but, as to Trumbull, they are surprised. He was from this State, supported the reconstruction measures all through, and a man we have always stood by. Hence we regret to see him

gret to see him
SHUNTING OFF THE MAIN LINE OF DUTY
to a side track that will lead him to the camp of the shemy."
Shese I ventured the inquiry whether it was not probable, in the event of the failure of the republican majority to agree upon one or the other of these candidates, that one of the faction might form a ship of the faction with the lift democrats to elect some

majority to agree upon one or the other of these candidates, that one of the faction might form a combination with the 117 democrats to elect some other republican more popular with the democracy? The gentleman said that such an eventuality was not at all unlikely, and that if such a combination be formed either Lafayette Foster, Henry B. Harrison, E. K. Foster, State Attorney; General Alfred Terry or Stephen W. Kellogg would, in all probability be selected to fill Ferry's seat in the Senate.

I had a long interview also with another influential politician and wire-pulier, who, while hostile to Hawley and working for Ferry, admits that their chances are very evenly matched. He estimates that in New Haven and Fairfield county the entire delegation will be for Ferry, who will have a slight majority in Litchfield; that Hawley will get Hartford county, nearly all of Tolland, a good majority in New London, although Ferry will be strong there, and part of Middlesex, with the chances slightly in favor of Ferry. He is a gentleman perhaps as well posted upon the preferences of the newly elected members as any man in the State, and from his information, apparently candidly given, I think you may safely place

THE STERNOTH OF THE NIKE CANDIDATES for Senatorial honors as follows, on a joint ballot:—

	No. of Rep.	For	
County.	Votes.	Harrley.	Ferry.
Hartford	21	21	-
Toliand		11	1
New Haven	21		21
Fairfield		-	
Litchfield	19	9	10
Windham		15	
New London		11	
Middlesex		7	7
		-	_
Totals		74	72

It has always been the practice to agree upon a candidate in joint caucus, when each branch of the Legislature ballots separately. If the two houses do not agree a joint ballot is had to determine the choice. In the contest the votes of the 117 democrats must be looked after, and it is certain THEY HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER between Hawley and Perry if the republicans do not agree in caucus upon their man and go for him as a soild phalanx. Personally Hawley appears more acceptable to the democrats than Ferry, and if they hold out as a united body they can dictate

terms to the party who will best woo them in the event of a spit in the republican vote. It is a well recognized that that Ferry's devoted allegiance in the past to the measures of the administration has made him unpopular with the democracy of the State, and it is very likely they will support a new man, in the hope that he may be less enthusiastic in such support. There are many here who believe that Hawley has taken this into consideration, and by encouraging howes and other anti-Grant politicians in putting him forward is shrewdly trimming his sails to can be read that may prevail this week. What are the preferences of the administration as between Ferry and Hawley can only be surmised; but as the majority of the federal officers in the State seem to be working for Ferry it is probable that he is the most acceptable to the powers at the national capital. This afternoon I conversed with a federal officeholder and two other gentlemen who are warm supporters of Hawley, and they assure me that "the Governor" has a much larger support in the republican party than the above figures indicate. While admitting that both Ferry and Hawley are able and honest men, they report that Hawley is the favorite, for the reasons:—

First—That Senator Ferry is in a critical state of health, that may result in his death at any time, and

neath, that may result in his death at any time, and

THE POSSIBLE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRAT as his successor, as the State is so closely politically divided.

Second—That he has not satifactority represented the State, and to quote the words of one:—

"If you take the Congressional Globe files and analyze the votes during Ferry's term, I venture to say you will find him

ABSENT FROM HIS SEAT two-thirds of the time. This is owing to his ailment, and not, perhaps, a fault; but the people here want a man who is in such a condition of health that he can be always at his post in the Senate."

here want a man who is in such a condition of health that he can be always at his post in the Senate."

Third—Because it is generally believed that Mr. FERRY IS SECRETLY IN PAVOR OF THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES, and only hesitates to so proclaim himself lest he may be defeated in the ballot for Senator.

One of these gentlemen referred to the advocacy of Ferry's claims by Postmaster Sperry, late Secretary of State, and declared that Mr. Sperry's support was doing much to damage the chances of Ferry. All of them express the opinion that Hawley will secure the nomination in caucus, and that a sufficient number will not boit to prevent Hawley's election. Great efforts are now being made, they report, to carry the New Havon delegation for Ferry, but they predict that it will be a failure.

The Legislature does not meet until ten A. M. tomorrow. The best information I can get is that the republicans will likely caucus to-morrow evening, and if they unit the Senator will likely be balloted for on Wednesday. As far as my investigations have been pushed it seems very certain that before the close of the week Hawley will have been chosen Senator.

SENATOR FERRY'S ANTECEDENTS.

ing, and if they unite the Senator will likely be balloted for on Wednesday. As far as my investigations have been pushed it seems very certain that before the close of the week Hawley will have been chosen Senator.

SENATOR FERRY'S ANTECEDENTS.

Oris S. Ferry first appeared in political life in 1855 as State Senator in the Know Nothing interest. He was re-elected the following year, boiled the caucas of his party in nominating a United States Senator and opposed his election. Three years later he was elected to Congress, but was defeated when he presented himself for re-election. When the war broke out he entered the service as Colonel of the Fifth infantry, where he rose to brigadier general. He returned to Norwalk at the close of the war, and in the contest for Senator in 1865 between Buckingham and L. S. Foster, when the fight between these two leaders waxed bitter, Ferry was chosen as a compromise candidate. His career in the Senate is so well known that I need not here recount it. He fell into disrepute at Washington for opposing the St. Domingo scheme; but his subsequent fidelity to his party enabled him to recover his popularity with the administration party, which he still holds, judging from the support given him here by federal officers.

HAWLEY'S RECORD

is a brilliant one, both as a soldier and a citizen. He was born in this State in 1826; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1847; studied law, and practised in Hartford subsequently. He took part in politics as an anti-slavery agitator, and was active in forming the republican organization in the State. In 1856 he stumped the State in the Fremout campaign, and the following year became the editor of the Hartford Press. The day that President Lincoln called for volunteers he enrolled and entered the three months' service as a captain, where he distinguished himself for bravery and soldierly qualities. He participated with General Terry in the Port Royal expedition as lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, and took a dis

Efforts to Unite the Ferry Republicans and Democrats-The Liberal Movement Taking Shape.

NEW HAVEN, May 6-Evening. reached me of an effort to unite the Ferry republicans and the democrats. An effort, I am assured, is being made by parties to effect a coalition in is being made by parties to effect a coalition in Ferry's interest. The belief that Ferry is ready to join the liberals gains strength, and prominent democrats say if Ferry, who is in Washington and reported to be in favor of Greeley, will pledge himself to the Cincinnati ticket, enough democrats are ready to join his republican supporters to elect him. The wire-publics are certainly at work to this end, but whether it will be successful is doubtful. The liberal movement at last is taking form, and I understand an organization is to be attempted this week to set the ball in motion. It is probable that the republicans will go into caucus to-morrow or next day, but the first ballot will hardly be reached before next week.

STRIKE OF THE PAINTERS.

The Union Demands Eight Hours Work and Present Rates of Pay-The Strike Successful and Expected to Terminate

On Saturday evening last a strike was ordered in all the lodges of the Painters' Union in the district of Manhattan Island. The object of the movement was to force employers to pay the same rate of wages now paid (\$3 50 per day), but to limit the day's wages now paid (\$3.50 per day), but to limit the day's work to eight hours. The Grand Lodge of the International Painters' Union (the organization extends over the United States and Canadas) orders each man engaged in the strike to be paid full wages from its treasury while the movement is in progress. The Painters' Unions of this city have had a membership of about fifteen hundred, which they claim was considerably augmented by the action of yesterday. The strike began yesterday morning, and committees from Demiit Hall, where the organizations met in regular session at an early hour, were busy during the day in visiting the painters at work in all parts of the city. These committees returned to the hall at intervals during the day, bringing with them crowds of workmen, whose names were speedily added to the lists of membership, and also bringing with them reports of the success of the movement on the bosses. Out of some sixty persons or firms in this city by whom these men are employed, about therty are reported to have acceded to their demands. Those about the hall at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue were quite jubiant yesterday affernoon over their success, and stated that the strike would be fully carried through and their objects attained by this evening. About five hundred new members were enrolled yesterday, of whom the president stated about two hundred came voluntarily.

RIGHWAY ROBBERY,

The Tenth Ward Swarming with Garroters.

About eleven o'clock on Sunday night, while Frederick Trapp, a middle aged German of No. 8 Van dewater street, was quietly wending his way through Attornay street, near Stanton, he was sudthrough Attornay street, near Stanton, he was suddenly attacked by four men, one of whom seized him by the throat and threw him down, while the others, kneeling, rifled his pockets. Trapp resisted as well as able, and endeavored to hold one of his assailants, named Michael Mogan. He pursued him through Clinton and Houston streets, and finally in the middle of the block, between Stanton and Houston streets, Mogan was stopped by Officer Martin, of the Tenth precinct. The other three escaped. Mogan was arraigned before Justice Cox, yesterday morning, at Essex Market, and held to answer in default of \$2,000 ball. Detectives are on the track of his confederates, and feel confident of securing them.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

Yesterday morning, between one and two 'clock, an affray occurred in Morgan street, Jersey City, which will result very seriously. James Cooney called at the house of Robert Gallagher, an Cooney called at the house of Robert Gallagher, an old friend, in that city on Saturday, and they spent their time in drinking for several hours. Gallagher told Cooney to go home and the latter refused. An altercation ensued, Cooney using a knife, with which he attacked Gallagher. Officer Quinian was called in and he followed Cooney into an alley way and arrested him, the knife being still in his possession. He was locked up to await the result of the injuries on Gallagher, who, it is believed, cannot recover.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The usual weekly meeting of this Board was held esterday, President Cochrane in the chair. The ollowing business was transacted :-STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

Alderman WILDER moved the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, with the ex-ception of Alderman Coman, who voted in the egative, "That the Legislature is hereby respect

negative, "That the Legislature is hereby respectfully requested to grant the bill of the Hon. Mr. Laughran [No. 962] in relation to the cleaning of the streets, &c., and the cancellation of the existing contracts in relation thereto."

The report of the Committee on Streets was read, which, after stating the grievance and detailing the terms of the contract, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—"That the street cleaning commission be earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the termination of the so-called street cleaning contract and restore the contract over the matter to where the matter properly belongs, so that our citizens may enjoy the great blessing of clean streets at a limited expenditure of money."

noney."

After the transaction of routine business the
Board adjourned till Monday next, at three o'clock.

Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at two o'clook to day, Otis T. Hall, President, in the chair, and the following members present at the rollcall:—Messrs. Foley, Stacom, Galvin, Robinson, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Pinckney, Costello, Wade, Littlefield, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald and Schwartz.

IS THIS A SINECURE? During the reading of the minutes by the Deputy Clerk Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY rose to a que tion of privilege. He said there was a person retion of privilege. He said there was a person re-ceiving a salary as reader to the Board, and he wished to know why he did not make his appear-ance and do his duty. He is receiving a salary. The PRESIDENT replied that the Clerk informed him that the reader was still sick and unable to be present.

Mr. PINCENET—It is doubtful whether he can read; he has never done anything to entitle him to commensation.

compensation.

PREVENT AN EPIDEMIC.

Assistant Alderman STRACK presented from the Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, a petition calling attention to the flithy condition of the streets in the very densely populated district comprising these wards, and praying that the Board take decisive action looking to the immediate cleaning of the streets.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

BALLWAY COMPANIES NOT LICENSE FEES.

Public Health.

RALLWAY COMPANIES NOT LICENSE FEES.

Assistant Alderman Gets presented a resolution calling upon the Bureau of Permits for an account of the amount of money paid for license fees by the several city railroads since their organization, as also all amounts of moneys paid by the several city stage and accommodation coaches and the names of all defaulting railway and stage companies, if any.

of all defaulting railway and stage companies, if any.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gris also offered a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to report if there are any actions pending by the city against street railway companies, and if so, in what condition such actions are; also if any compromise has been offered as to the arrears of license fees by any railway company. Mr. Geis said that by an agreement entered into by the Third Avenue Railroad in 1853 it was agreed that they pay an annual license fee for each car. This agreement has not been complied with.

Assistant Alderman Connon said that the Railroad Committee has had the matter of license fees under consideration. They have found that other companies are defaulters as well as the Third Avenue.

The resolution was, however, laid on the table.

Avenue.

The resolution was, however, laid on the table.

THE STREETS AGAIN—TALL TALK.

Assistant Alderman STRACK offered, as a supplement to the petition presented by him at an earlier stage of the proceedings, a resolution requesting the Street Cleaning Commission to direct the street cleaning contractor to sprinkle the streets while they are being swept and to have the gutters of all the streets washed when necessary.

Assistant Alderman PINCKNEY said, in speaking to the resolution, that one man named Brown is allowed the money of the city through the Street Cleaning Commission. If he had his deserts he would be in Sing Sing now. Through his neglect more sickness has been created and greater fear than by the smallpox. Why not indict the Street Cleaning Commission—for they are parties to Brown's stealing. I don't believe in this child's talk; the Commission have been wasting time while the city is suffering. This Brown is dividing the money with thieves, and you know it. I think shooting is the only remedy we have for the abolishment of this useless Commission.

Several other members followed, condemning the text of the Commission have necessary.

useless Commission.

Several other members followed, condemning the tardy action of the Commission, but in more moderate language than Mr. Pinckney used.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Comptroller Green Again on "Excise Money."

Comptroller Green has forwarded the following additional communication to the Commissioners of

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 20th April, with the City Chamberlain's receipt for \$22,624 79 deposited, received, showing a balance of \$11,804 39, "cash in bank," which should, by the express terms of section 43, chapter 383, Laws of 1870, be deposited with the Chamberlain of the city. as, chapter 305, Laws of 1870, be deposited with the Chamberlain of the city.

The amount of \$35,276 74 is charged on disbursements made by your Board from September 1, 1871, to April 30, 1273 inchies the control of the control of

year.

As your year closed with the date of your letter (April 30) you will see the propriety of furnishing vouchers for the above disbursements, for examination and verification, and of complying with the terms of the section of the law above referred to, by depositing with the Chamberlain this balance of \$11.891 39. Very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

An Important Session of the Street Cleaning Commission—The Corporation Coun-sel's Opinion Asked as to the Contract— The Police Recommended as Street Cleaners by Judge Bosworth.

The Street Cleaning Commission met yesterday in the Comptroller's office at ten o'clock, the Mayor in the chair. The following members were present:-Recorder Hackett, Comptroller Green. Judge Bosworth, City Inspector, and Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel.

The meeting was called to consider a subject broached by the Recorder at the last meeting of the Commission on Friday last—namely, the right of the Board to rescind the street cleaning contract, at present held by John L. Brown, if it should appear to the members of the Street Cleaning Com-mission that he had substantially violated the terms of the contract. The Mayor, at the last meeting, said that he was in favor of rescinding the

meeting, said that he was in favor of rescinding the contract, but as the right of the Commission was doubthit the meeting was adjourned until yesterday. To set all doubts at rest the Comptroller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to submit to counsel the street cleaning contract and relative documents as to the cleaning of the streets, with such facts relating to the performance thereof and the work under the same as the Street Cleaning Commission is possessed of, and to obtain and lay before the Commission at the next meeting, at three o'clock on Thursday next, an opinion as to the rights and liability of the city under and in reference to the said contract and the performance of the said work, and that Messrs. Strahan and Porter be selected to make such a report.

This resolution was put and carried unanimously. A long discussion ensued as to the right of the Commission to enter into a new contract should Messrs. Porter and Strahan report that it was within the power of the Commissioners to rescind the contract.

Commissioners had such power, and had power to rescind the contract as long as it was proved to their satisfaction that there was a substantial vio-

lation of it.

Mr. O'GORMAN here called for a copy of the contract, and, having read it over carefully, delivered the following opinion:—"I have never seen a contract so hampered with provisions. I believe that the contract was drawn up entirely in the interest

of the contracting parties,
AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE CITY."
He then pointed out section 3 of the contract,
which provides that the contractor be notified of
his violation of the contract ten days before any
action could be taken by the Commission. If

action could be taken by the Commission. If

THIS VIOLATION

was not made good within twenty-four hours the
Commissioners had it only in their power to put
the contract in the hands of the sureties of the
contractor and hold their bonds as a guarantee for
the proper performance of it. He said, in conclusion, that he believed that if the contract was carried out to the letter that the city of New York
would not be half cleaned. The contract provided
that the streets only be cleaned once a week.

Judge Bosworm called the attention of the
Board to the fact that there was now a bill before
the Legislature which would put the street cleaning
into

in one hand and a broom in the other would be a rather ridiculous object.

Judge Bosworm then offered the following gen-eral resolution, leaving out the police:—

Resolved, That the Street Cleaning Commission respect fully memorialize the Legislature at once to consider and immediately act upon the various subjects comprised in Assembly bill No. 902, and to provide, in such form of law as may seem best to the Legislature, the main object cought for by such bill, the present street cleaning contract and the details of street cleaning for New York in the future.

This resolution was carried unanimeusly.

Mayor Hall then submitted the following resoluion, which was tabled:—

tion, which was tabled:—

Resolved, That pending the settlement of embarrassing legal questions now before the Board for discussion and determination, involving large monetary interests to the city, that this Board request the Board of Health to immediately clean the sirects of the city, a temporary act of necessary sanitary power, and that the Board of Apportionment and the Compitoller do immediately appropriate over to the Board of Health the sums necessary to carry out such work.

The MAYOB remarked that though the contract with Mr. Brown still existed, he was of opinion that the Commission could and ought to take the above step as a necessary sanitary measure.

Contractor Brown asked that the bills which he had submitted to the Comproller be paid, as he had no money to pay his men. Further consideration was postponed until the next meeting.

OUR CITY RAILROADS.

Commissioner Van Nort After the Rail-Commissioner Van Nort has addressed the fol-lowing communication to the railroad companies:-

lowing communication to the railroad companies:—

Department of Public Works,
Commissioner's Office, 237 Broadway,
New York, May 6, 1872.

Gentlemen—This Department is now making extensive repairs to the paving in the streets and avenues of the city, and in many instances the railroad tracks are found much below the grade and the paving in and about the tracks needing repairs.

In carrying out this much-needed improvement your co-operation is desired.

The conditions under which your railroad company holds its grant or charter rights call for keeping in order the paving in and about the tracks, and the brivileges enjoyed by the companies from the city entitle if to expect in return a full compliance on the part of the companies with the terms under which such valuable franchises are held.

heid.

I therefore respectfully request and urge that your workmen proceed immediately to place your tracks on grade and repair the paying about the tracks, that this Department may not be delayed in accomplishing the work it has on hand. Respectfully.

J. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

REDUCING THE EXPENSES. Commissioner Van Nort has addressed the follow-

ing communication to Comptroller Green:-

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 237 Broadway.
THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OF THE CITY OF NE To the Department of Finance of the City of New York:—

York:—

This Department, in acknowledging the receipt of the circular of the 13th ult requesting a revision of the estimate made in response to that of the 6th of December, 1871, and showing such reductions as can be made in the expenditure of this Department for the remainder of the year 1872, from May 1 to December 3t of the current year, I respectfully transmit the enclosed estimate. Such reductions as economy and safety to the interests of the city would permit, in the judgment of the Department, have been made.

The amount of reduction over the estimate for the entire year, as in accordance with the previous estimate, is \$226,578 53. This is in consequence of a more thorough and complete examination of the full workings of the Department, the reduction of its force and the economy of its workings. Respectfully, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

y	Commissioner of Public W	orks.
	ENTIMATES.	-05 000
4	Aqueduct, repairs and maintenance	\$95,000
	Aqueduct, new work	100,000
)	Free floating baths	10,000
	Lamps and gas	669,027
	Printing for Department, civil and police courts	33,333
ш	Public buildings, construction and repairs	140,000
10	Public drinking hydrants.	5,000
•	Removing obstructions in streets and avenues	1.667
	Repairing and keeping in order wooden pavements	
	Repairing and removal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c	80,000
30	Roads and avenues	40,000
-	Roads and avenues, sprinkling	10,000
翅	Salaries, Department of Public Works	150,000
	Sewers, repairing	45,000
	Stationery and blank books for Department, civil	42,000
	and police courts	40,000
3	Street repaying and repairs, stone pavements and	
-	crosswalks	175,000
푾	Street improvements, for street signs and numbers	
63	and resetting Broadway monuments	3,334
瀰	Supplies for and cleaning public offices	50,000
8	Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	2,500
10	Contingencies	5,000
я	Contingencies.	0,000

KINGS COUNTY MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman

Bergen presiding. A petition to have an ordinance passed providing for the closing of the Hamilton avenue bridge for two hours in the morning and two hours in the two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening, at which time the crossing is most frequent, was referred to a special committee.

The trustees of the Union Cemetery submitted a protest against the removal of remains from that portion of the Cemetery where Paimetto street is to be cut through. The protest was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a statement of the condition of the general fund accounts. The expenditure of the city government up to May 1 was \$1,747,378 08. The balance on hand was \$1,309,409 22.

The Board then adjourned.

The Board then adjourned.

THE JERSEY OLIGARCHY.

Opening of the Hudson County Courts-The Ring Operators To Be Placed on Trial To-Day.

The Hudson county Courts will be opened to-day at Jersey City. The following gentlemen compose Noah D. Taylor, Isaac I. Vanderbeek, Tunts T. Onderdonk, James Harper, Æneas Fitzpatrick, Isaac

derdonk, James Harper, Æneas Fitzpatrick, Isaac N. Quimby, James Dowd, John M. Wilson, John Brinkerhoff, John Sanders, Richard J. Baile, Daniel McLeod, Frederick L. Schmersahl, James Kilduff, James Livesy, William Cox, John Combs, Richard Heells, Daniel Delaney, Frederick H. Schwartz, Frederick W. Hermann, William H. Danielson, Joseph E. Taylor.

This is the best Grand Jury, as a body, that has been selected in Hudson county within the past twelve years. Sheriff Reinhardt has been particularly careful to select men whose reputation is above reproach, in view of the probability of a review of the proceeding of the courts by the Court of Appeals. A "struck jury" has been empanelled for to-day to try one of the cases against the commissions. The ensuing week will be occupied by the Grand Jury in the hearing of assault and battery cases, larceny cases and others of like character sent up by the county justices. Next Monday the Grand Jury will commence the investigation of cases against the several Boards of the Jersey City government.

HOBOKEN'S NEW GOVERNMENT. The newly elected members of the Common Coun-

cil organized last evening by unanimously electing Mr. S. Bogart chairman.

The reading of Mayor Schmersal's message fol-

lowed next in order. He congratulated the Council on the triumph of the people over one of the rings that has crushed Hoboken for years, in their endeavor to open their streets to the river. In spite of the fact that the Hoboken schools have so far failed to approximate the high standard of education existing in the New York schools, His Honor complimented the Hoboken school officials for having made some improvement. He reminded the Council that an act had recently passed authorizing the improvement of the public squares. This act was passed at the last session, and is considered by the people one of the most unfair that Hoboken has had yet to deal with. It provides for the improvement of the squares at the expense only of those living around them. The scheme, of course, will never be effected, inasmuch as it violates the first principles of justice. The public squares are public property, and the public will ultimately bear the expense of their improvement. He dealt a deadly blow against the former workings of the Ring against some of the contractors. These latter individuals were paid for their labors, with "improvement certificates," many of which were bought from the needy contractors at an extortionate discount by ring against. It was the interest of the buyers of this scrip to delay as far as possible the redemption of them. The Mayor suggests the immediate endeavor to open their streets to the river. In ring agents. It was the interest of the buyers of this scrip to delay as far as possible the redemption of them. The Mayor suggests the immediate issuance of bonds to pay the city's indebtedness. The enormous sum of \$18,000 has been paid within the past year for city printing, and His Honor suggested a reform in this matter. No such reform will or can take place, for the very message itself was ordered to be printed in all the official papers, and that by a unanimous vote, although the message does not contain a single Item of news for the people. The men known in Hoboken as "City Surveyors," who have made such large amounts of money out of the treasury within the past few years, were alluded to. His Honor requested that a standard of rates should be fixed, by which they might be guided in making such payments. Past experience showed the necessity of overhauling each official's accounts, and this should be done every three months.

overhauling each official's accounts, and this should be done every three months.

The standing committees were then announced, when much consternation was manifested at the manner in which Councilmen Lee and Manseli, and one or two others, were shamefully ignored. On the whole, the present Council does not promise to be a whit better than the past. A ring is already formed. The fate of the Jersey City oligarchy seems to have no terrors for the self-sacrificing men of the

the Legislature which would put the street cleaning into

THE HANDS OF THE POLICE

Department. He said that if this bill were passed, if any street was uncleaned it could at once be telegraphed to police headquarters and the abuse would be immediately corrected. He added that if the police had the contract the Board of Health would be spared expense and could work in with them. He said that neither Brown nor any other man could clean the streets as long as

In the streets was allowed to remain in its present condition. The money which should be expended on a uniform pavement had been squandered or appropriated to other objects.

The Comptroller, the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel venemently opposed the giving of the contract to the police, Mr. O'Gorman saying that it was the province of the policeman to detect and observe the abuse, and that a policeman with a clint

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Report of the Book Committee—Kilbreth's Investigations and Its Results-William M. Tweed's Library Furnished from the Book Concern.

Conference met yesterday, Bishop Ames presiding. After the devotional and preliminary exercises the reception of fraternal delegates was made the order of the day for Wednesday at ten A. M.

The Book Committee's quadrennial report was then presented and read by the secretary. It sets out with a statement that notwithstanding reverses the Concern has made substantial progress. It bears witness to the efficiency of the editors and agents, and declares that the changes made by them are all improvements needed to keep up with the progress of the age. New wants are, however, coming up, which the General Conference are ever, coming up, which the deneral connected are called upon to supply. The fire in Chicago caused a loss to the publishing interests of \$99,000, but no serious interruption to business resulted there-from. But a greater calamity befell the Concern in New York, but the losses in this case cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Reference is then made to the first publication of fraud and corruption in the daily press, which allegations were investigated by a sub-committee of the Book Committee, called together by Dr. Lanahan without the knowledge of Dr. Carlton. The report of the committee after this investigation has been generally condemned. The seriousness of these charges will be evident when it considered that the New York Concern is the LARGEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN THE WORLD

of its kind. With its fall, therefore, all other in terests of the Church must suffer also. Dr. Carlton's endeavor to make a public denial of those allegations and Dr. Lanahan's refusal are next noticed. The action of the committee was construed by Dr. Lanahan as a conspiracy against himself, and the committee for asking for specific charges were accused of being engaged in this conspiracy. To doubt his conclusions he considered was to doubt his veracity, and this feature of the case greatly embarrassed the committee in its investigation, which had been intended to have been as thorough and impartial as could be made. These investigations have not changed the judgment of the committee in any material particular.

The several measures of compromise, investigaions, reports, renewed charges, &c., are next recited, and the futile efforts to quiet them are painfully apparent. At the investigation in January,

tions, reports, renewed charges, &c., are next recited, and the futile efforts to quiet them are painfully apparent. At the investigation in January, 1870, fifty witnesses were examined. The attendance of witnesses and their testimony were voluntary, and yet only one refused to answer. Efforts had been made by the committee to procure evidence from the editor of the Methodist and the editor of the New York Times, which from their editorials and reports it was presumed they were possessed of, but they failed. Three questions were raised in the several investigations, around which all the testimony might be grouped, namely:—Have there been fraud and corruption in the management of the Book Concern? Has there been any such fraud and corruption as charged in the management of the printing department? And a similar question in regard to the bindery department. The committee were compelled, after their investigations, to answer those questions in the negative. When they came to consider

THE QUESTION OF LOSSES

they found that such losses as charged could not have existed without fraud and collusion being proved also. Hence a negative answer was given to this charge also. Nevertheless, the needless and wicked agitation of this matter has been kept before the Church.

An inquiry into the personal relations of the agents was dropped, and it was hoped that quiet would prevail until the meeting of the General Conference. But an indammatory fly-sheet was sent out broadcast, and the secular and religious papers of Baltimore were most flerce, hostile and unscrupulous in their demonstrations in regard to it, so that fears were entertained for the safety of the Concern. Hence originated the trial of Dr. Lanahan, with which the public are familiar. Referring to the late investigation by Mr. J. P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, whose report was called for and read in connection with the Book Committee's report, the committee say that the Church owes Mr. Kilbreth a debt of gratitude, since now, after his thorough and careful investiga that the business of the Concern is in a confused state, as alleged, but is in an understandable shape, and it is easy to ascertain the business of the house from the books. From ten to thirty years

the house from the books. From ten to thirty years back

THERE ARE INACCURACIES AND CONFUSION in the keeping of books, but no frauds can be found. But within the last five years there occur no more errors than can be found in any extensive business house. The financial management of the Concern he considered above reproach. Prima facile evidence of irregularity appears in the books and reports of 1867, which upon investigation proved not to be errors at all, and might have been explained in a few minutes by the bookkeeper. Every serious specification goes back from five to ten years. The reports of Mr. Gongé and Mr. Appel. Dr. Lanahan's special accountants, are analyzed by Mr. Kilbreth and shown to be erroneous. For instance, they state that, according to the exhibit to the Annual Conferences for the year ending November 30, 1863, the profits of the Concern were \$55,244 74, whereas the ledger shows them to be but \$53,446 46. They, therefore, claim a fraud discovered, but Mr. Kilbreth shows that this apparent discrepancy is accounted for in the discounts. The difference between \$82,279 82 discounted from the debts due the Concern in the exhibit of 1867, and \$79,481 54 in 1865, accounts exactly for the difference between \$82,279 82 discounted from the debts due the Concern in the exhibit of 1867, and \$79,481 54 in 1865, accounts exactly for the difference between \$56,244 74 and \$53,446 48.

How experts say that the inventory of merchandise on hand for 1868 on the inventory book is \$161,40, 99, and by a deduction of fifteen per cent it is reduced to \$130,73804, and on the ledger it is entered \$140,895 52, and hence another fraudulent entry is made out. Mr. Kilbreth, however, thinks this the most unaccountable blunder into which Mr. Gongé could fall, since the merchandise inventory and in the ledger. Other and similar absurdities of Gongé and Appel are presented so clearly by Mr. Kilbreth that they can have no force whatever as against his findings and conclusions.

An analysis of the balancing entries from Decembe THERE ARE INACCURACIES AND CONFUSION

ing these, the aggregate profit in said six years would appear to have been \$89,322 22. This small show of profits results from over reduction of values.

During the above interval there was taken off the valuation of stock the sum of \$123,756 34.

Mr. Kilbreth, in discussing the question of purchases of paper, shows conclusively that Campbell, Hall & Co. were the first to seek the services of J. F. Porter to sell their paper to the Concern, and that they, and not the Book Concern, paid Porter's commissions, and this accounts for their subsequent anxiety to have him displaced when his commissions became too large. It, nevertheless, appears from their own testimony before the committee that while they were selling the same kind of paper in like quantities to Harpers for 16 4-5 cents a pound shey were charging the Methodist Book Concern, through its agent, Dr. Lanahan, 17 ½ cents, Mr. Kilbreth very pertinently remarks upon this that if he were agent of the Book Concern, and had to pay more for paper than the Harpers, he certainly should not pay it to the same manufacturers. The Concern bought its paper exclusively from this firm and from that of S. D. Warren & Co., of Boston, and from the latter company Mr. Kilbreth ascertained that while that firm, dealing through J. F. Porter, charged the Concern an average of 17.11 cents per pound for book paper and 15,68 cents a pound for newspaper, it charged other purchasers for the same goods 17.40 and 15.71 cents a pound respectively. In regard to

THE CHARGES OF PRAUD IN THE BINDERY department against H. R. Hoffman, which were grouped in the form of thirteen questions, Mr. Kilbreth finds No. 2, relating to 141 dozen sheep skins alleged to have been paid for in 1869, but afterwards sent away without being used, not proven the testimony is contradictory and is in support of Hoffman's explanation, that they were exchanged for other stock. No. 3 refers to excessive quantities for give bought, but by a comparison Mr. Kilbreth shows that Mr. Andrus, the present Superintensings

to have tried to get Hoffman into a partnership to defraud the Concern, and, having failed in his fell purpose, made malicious charges against him. No. 13, relating to commissions on purchases, is sustained only by Lutkins' testimony, while a score of merchants with whom the Concern dealt, and still deals, positively affirm that they never gave Hoffman one cent in this way. Nos. 6 and 7 relate to alleged frauda in the salaries account in the bindery department, which, according to Dr. Lanahan's allegations, amounted, in a period of less than four months, from December 16, 1868, to April 1, 1869, to \$448 45, Mr. Kilbreth thinks looks suspicious; but the business was managed so caretessly that he would not be ready to say that fraud was accually accound his particular. No. 1, which is the mest serious charge against Hoffman, relates to an alleged deficit of 1,400 dozen skins between Decamber, 1867, and September, 1869. Mr. Kilbreth, after careful examination, declares that there is shown either

either
GREAT WASTE OR DISHONESTY IN THE BINDERY
or probably both, during Mr. Hoffman's superintendency. But the loss of the Concern fails very har
short of what has been repeatedly alleged, and the
losses do not much exceed the expenses already inourred in investigating them; nor do they justify
the extravagant statements of a large part of the
press.

the extravagant statements of a large part of the press.

At the conclusion of the report a motion was promptly made to adjourn and was carried, whereby the minority of the committee were cut off from presenting their report. This, however, contains nothing new beside the allegations of fraud aiready so abundantly made and disproved, save a statement that Hofman was allowed and justified by his superior in office (Dr. Cariton) in making presents of costly and elegant books belonging to the Coacern to William M. Tweed and other personal friends. A free fight is expected over this matter to-day.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Forty-fourth Anniversary Meeting-Abstruct of the Last Annual Report dresses, &c.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held last evening in the Dutch Reformed church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. The chair was taken by W. A. Booth, President of the society. The proceedings were opened with the reading of the Scriptures, singing and prayer, after which the annual report was read by the Secretary. The following is an

abstract:abstract:—
The year 1871 has been one of the most successful that the society has yet experienced, notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the resources of the charitably disposed community, occasioned by the chicago fire, and other kindred calamities, the subscriptions to the Seaman's fund here being in excess of any previous year. The building of the Seamen's Exchange, at a cost of \$100,000 has been a heavy drain upon the society's resources, but the work has been happily and successfully accomplished.

work has been happiny and succession scoulished.

It has also supported (wholly or in part) from its tressury over forty chaplains and missionaries, laboring in the chief seaports of this and foreign countries. These devoted men have been greatly blessed in their manifold labors, preaching the Gospel in bethels and on shipboard, visiting seamen in the forecastic and in hospitals, circulating the Scriptures, &c. An unusually large number of hopeful conversions is given—more than two hundred—in the reports which have been furnished us.

hopeful conversions is given—more than two hundred—in the reports which have been furnished us.

Upon advice given us, after a tour of inspection by one of our chaplains commissioned for the purpose, our missions in Northern Europe have been readjusted so as to promise greater efficiency. A new interest has also been created by the earnest-ness and success of the recently appointed chaplain in Genoa, a station of growing importance.

The chaplains and missionaries of the society en the home field have been laboring in Portland, Boston, New York and Brooklyn, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Buffalo, Rechester, Syracuse and along the inland waters of the State of New York. Much good has been deneat all these stations, and encouragement is felt in regard to many persons who had gone out from them religiously impressed.

The Sallors' Home, 190 Cherry street, continues to be appreciated by seafaring men, who publish its excellence everywhere they go. The past year has been the most prosperous in its history. The number of boarders has been 2,200, an increase of 238 over the previous year, and of 1,237 over the year before. These deposited with the Superintendent for safe keeping \$32,741, of which sum \$15,144 were sent to relatives, and \$3,843 were placed in savings banks.

Library Work.

were sent to relatives, and \$3,343 were placed in savings banks.

LIBRARY WORK.

The number of libraries sent to sea during the year ending May 1, 1872, is 735 (312 new and 424 relited), on vessels carrying 10,888 men, making the total number sent out since the work was inaughrated, fourteen years ago, 4,025, containing at least 185,000 volumes, and accessible in their frequent reshipments to 177,819 men. The total number of libraries shipped in the navy is 799, accessible at different times to 90,380 men.

The total expenditures for the year ending May 1, 1872 (with balance from previous account), were \$63,017 10. The receipts from all sources were \$60,128 35.

\$60,128 35.

COLORED SAILORS' HOME.

At this institution, in whose aid the society has made, as heretofore, a liberal appropriation, there have been 610 boarders, among them several ship-wrecked and destitute, who have been relieved at an expense to our treasury of \$318. The whole number of boarders since this Home was opened in 1869 is 17,486.

number of boarders since this holds to be fre-1869 is 17,486.

It is an interesting fact, that will bear to be fre-quently stated, that the Home, during the thirty years of its existence, has saved to seamen and their families over a million and a haif of dollars—nearly double the amount received into the society's trea-sure for the support of all its operations.

double the amount received into the society's treasury for the support of all its operations.

Not the least of its many excellent features is the Saturday evening prayer meeting at the Home. This meeting is sometimes crowded and full of spirit and very profitable. Besides the Superiatendent one of the society's missionaries is always accessible to the boarders, and here, in their spiritual birthplace, prayer has been answered in the conversion of many souls.

The opening of the Seamen's Exchange, with its savings bank and shipping offices and attractive public hall for irctures, addresses, &c., immediately opposite the Home, will give it additional prominence, and doubtless do much also to extend its benefits.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report

benefits.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Judge Benedict addressed the audience in an eloquent speech, and was followed by Rev. H. M. Soudder, of Brooklyn, and Rev. William M. Taylor, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. The proceedings were terminated by the singing of the following hymn:—

Isles of the deep! your rederaption is nearing; List with the waves the glad song of the freet He that was promised in triumph appearing, Now wields his sway o'er the land and the sea. Lond from the top of the mountains sing praises; Valleys shall ring with the echoing strains; Mighty in war, he the standard upraises, Glorious in peace, he advances to reign.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Report of the Committee in Relation to the Coinage of the United States. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commercial was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report from Committee No. 3 on the bill pending in Congress relative to the Mint, assay offices and coinage

of the United States.

Mr. William E. Dodge presided and called the at tention of the Chamber to the object of the

Mr. William E. Dodge presided and called the attention of the Chamber to the object of the meeting.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, &c., offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That, in view of the bill now pending in Congress for revising the laws relative to the coinage of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully requests the Senators and Representatives from said State to urge upon Congress the propriety and importance of exempting the coinage of gold and silver from all charges beyond the actual cost of refining and decining and a small percentage sufficient to provide a fund for withdrawing from circulation and recoining the gold and silver coins of the United States whenever worn by use below "the standard and limit of tolerance" prescribed or to be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the Chamber perceives, with great satisfaction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar faction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar faction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar faction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar faction, that the pending bill provides that the gold dollar faction, that the pending bill provides the dollar faction, that the pending bill provides the mill of value," and that the silver dollar (now 415% grains, being double the inall yeased to circulate) to flag standard. The bill further proposed weight of 384 grains present weight of the half dollar and other subdivisions present weight of the half dollar and other subdivisions present weight of the half dollar and other subdivisions present weight of the half dollar and other subdivisions present weight of the half dollar and other subdivisions of the new percent metric grammes, that increase of twenty-five dollar may be established at 386 of the new forces of the five peece of the five present services of the five present metric grammes, that increase of twenty-five commended. This is the actual legal is strongly

was locked up by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, upon complaint of Andrew I.
Case, of 307 Grand street, who charges he picked
his pocket of a small sum of money while standing
at the corner of Broadway and Prince street yesterday. He desied the charge,